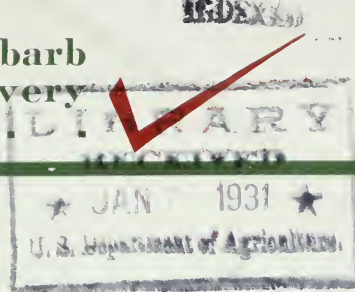


Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

Plant Berries and Cherry Rhubarb
and have something to sell every
month in the year . . .



YOUNGBERRIES

1931
Catalog
and Cultural
guide to
Success

Study pages ten and eleven
in the center of this Catalog

Knott's Berry Place

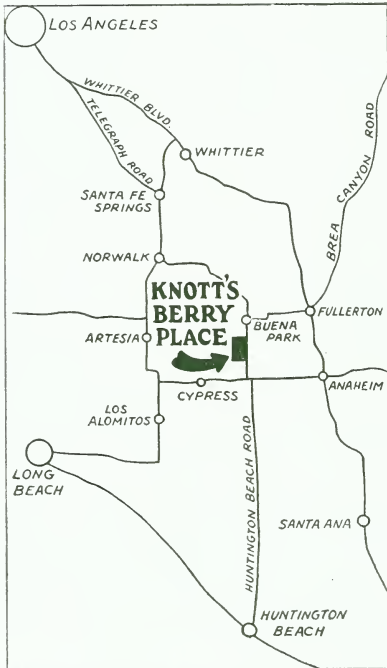
see location map on next page

Buena Park, California, U. S. A.

Telephone Anaheim 28108



Call and Let's Get Acquainted



We are located in Orange County, on the main boulevard (Grand Avenue), two miles south from Buena Park, or, from Anaheim, five miles west on Lincoln Highway, and one-half mile north on Buena Park Boulevard.

To reach us from Los Angeles, Pasadena, or the San Fernando Valley, take any of the paved roads southeast from Los Angeles coming through Santa Fe Springs, Norwalk, and Buena Park. We are just south of Buena Park on the main highway. From the Pomona Valley and points east, take the Brea Canyon road through Fullerton, Buena Park, and south to our place. From Riverside take the Santa Ana Canyon road through Olive and Anaheim, continuing west towards Long Beach five miles from Anaheim and then one-half mile north on boulevard to Buena Park.

Please Observe When Placing Your Order

Use the enclosed order blank when possible.

REMIT postoffice money order, registered letter, express order or check.

WRITE your name and address plainly; do not fail to advise us when you wish the plants shipped.

WE PAY THE POSTAGE OR EXPRESS CHARGES ANYWHERE IN THE UNITED STATES.

WE GUARANTEE PLANTS TO ARRIVE IN GOOD CONDITION

Although we have no control over plants after they leave our hands, still we want you to be pleased with your plants and to succeed with them, so we guarantee them to reach you in good condition.

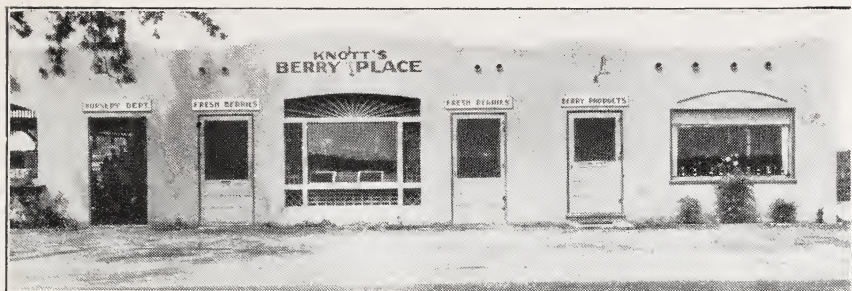
All Plants are inspected by local horticultural inspectors before leaving our place, and guaranteed to pass inspection on arrival.

All Orders which you wish us to hold for future delivery should be accompanied by at least one-fourth cash.

GUARANTEE

We exercise the greatest care to have our plants true to label, and hold ourselves in readiness, on proper proof, to replace any plants that may prove untrue to label, free of charge, or to refund the amount paid, but it is mutually understood and agreed to between the purchaser and ourselves that our guarantee shall in no case make us liable for any sum greater than that originally received for said plants that may prove untrue.

KNOTT'S BERRY PLACE.



Our Roadside Market

Visit Our Field and Nursery

We will be very glad to meet you and show you our different varieties and our methods of handling them. Our knowledge of the business should make it worth your while. As we have been many years in the commercial berry business our experience should be of great help to you in selecting varieties best adapted to your exact soil and climatic conditions. Oftentimes, in starting a berry planting, success or failure depends on starting with the right varieties.

During the many years that we have been engaged in berry growing we have been constantly selecting varieties and strains of varieties that are very prolific. The varieties offered in this catalog have proved profitable for us, and for other growers who have gotten plants from us, and no doubt will prove money-makers for you.

Our plants this season are absolutely the best that we know how to grow. They are from thrifty, clean, young fields and have been thoroughly inspected, and can be shipped anywhere.

We grade carefully and pack our plants carefully in damp moss (with no extra charge for packing), and we guarantee them to arrive in good condition anywhere in the United States.

Prices and Values

PLEASE REMEMBER—That in growing the plants offered in this catalog, the price at which we can sell them is not our first consideration. We grow the finest plants possible, handle them carefully, and pack them so well that we can safely guarantee them to reach you in good condition in any part of the United States. And do it all so efficiently that our prices can still be very reasonable.

ALSO PLEASE REMEMBER—That the first price you pay for our plants is your last cost. Unless otherwise arranged we prepay all mail or express charges; so when you order you know exactly what they are going to cost and that there will not be another bill to pay when the plants reach you.

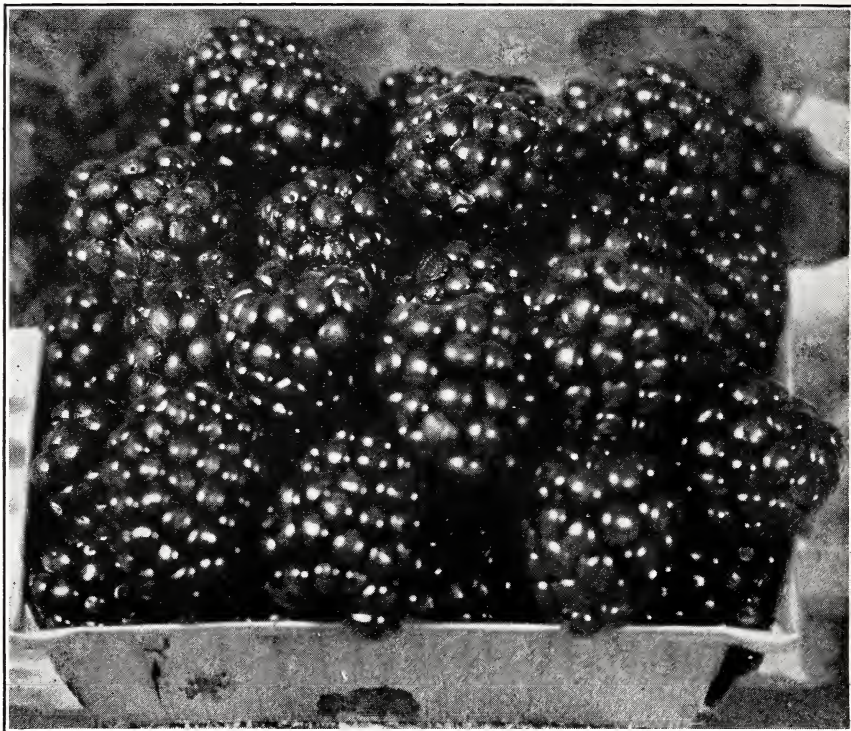
ALSO PLEASE TAKE INTO CONSIDERATION—If you live close enough to come to our nursery for your plants, we will allow you a liberal discount equal to the cost of shipping.

START WITH GOOD PLANTS. We have built up a reputation in the berry business and in order to maintain that reputation we cannot ship you anything but the very best.

KNOTT'S BERRY PLACE
BUENA PARK, CALIFORNIA

The Youngberry

(The Improved Loganberry or Youngdewberry)



A Basket of Youngberries— $\frac{3}{4}$ Actual Size

In southern California this berry no longer needs an introduction and hardly a description, but for our customers in sections where it is less known we wish to say: It is, without question, the finest berry that we have ever grown and we have been in the business many years. The fruit is very large, dark red, nearly black, and has a rich, blended, flavor that is pleasing to nearly everyone. It has few seeds, and for pies, jams, jellies and preserves it far surpasses any other berry yet developed. The vines grow vigorously, are very productive, and are easy to grow.

Two years ago we predicted that this would be the most largely planted bush berry in California within three years, and it seems more certain now than ever. There are more acres of Youngberries in southern California now than of any other berry except strawberries, and another planting season will probably make this condition general throughout the state.

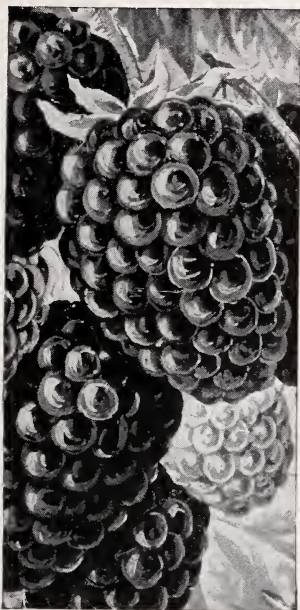
The quality of the fruit is so very good that the demand has kept pace with the planting and there are thousands of consumers who are just beginning to get acquainted with the berry. The Youngberry is not only popular in California but is giving a good account of itself throughout the country wherever it has

been planted. Two years ago in an article in "The Country Gentleman" the prediction was made that the Youngberry would sweep the country, and in a leading article in the October, 1929, issue the same paper says:

"This prediction is rapidly coming true. It is simply taking the small-fruit market by storm.

"In Georgia, Alabama and California extensive plantings have been made. This year the Georgia Experiment Station will issue a publication about the plant. It was formerly thought that Washington, District of Columbia, would be about the northern limit of this new plant, but this past season it made a remarkable showing at Camden, New Jersey, proving entirely winter hardy.

"The market readily takes this berry when other berries cannot be sold. And the Youngdewberry is proving the best adapted of small fruits to the new small-size frozen pack which has of late years come into such vogue—one Oregon company last season packing a million packages of frozen raspberries. The Youngdewberry on the fresh-fruit market brings double the price of other dewberries. This means that it has been averaging twenty cents instead of ten cents for a quart basket to the producer."



Youngberry—Actual Size

The popularity of this new berry is not surprising to those who have seen and tasted them. They are some larger, more juicy, and much sweeter than Loganberries. They are much larger, less seedy, and finer flavored than other dewberries and blackberries. They bear abundantly and the fact that they ripen fast and are very large and easily accessible makes them the cheapest berry to pick that we have ever grown. In California the bulk of the crop ripens in June. In June, 1929, we picked fifty-two thousand baskets from four acres planted in the spring of 1928. This fruit sold for a little over \$4000.00, and while this was not as high returns per acre as we have had from Youngberries some seasons in the past, we consider it very fair for a planting only sixteen months old.

If you could spend a day or two back of our berry counter, in June, when we have a complete assortment of all varieties of berries on display, and see the large percentage of customers who buy the Youngberry and hear them tell-

VIGOROUS AT 7 BELOW ZERO

Route 1, Silverton, Oregon,
March 15th, 1930.

Knott's Berry Place:

My Youngberry plants surprised me this winter as we had weather this last January down to 7 below zero here and a Loganberry field right along side of my place almost completely froze out but my Youngberries came through in fine shape, so I am satisfied they can stand much colder weather than the Loganberry.

Wishing you the best of success, I am,

Yours truly,

Robert P. Scott.

ing us and each other about how they like them fresh and about the wonderful jams, preserves, jellies, juices, and pies they make from them; and note the large number who buy by the crate for preserving; you would then understand why we are so enthusiastic about this berry and why we devote so much space to it. The best and most satisfactory way to know about the Youngberry is to buy some good plants and set them out, and enjoy as well as profit by the results. Plants set out this spring will bear an abundant crop next spring.

We have been growing this berry now six years and we have never had a crop failure. The yield has been so good and the demand so good that we have increased our planting every year and expect to again this spring.

We have shipped hundreds of orders of Youngberry plants to growers from the Pacific to the Atlantic coast and we have never yet had a single grower report a failure with this variety, which, we will have to admit, is more than we can say of any other variety that we ship.

783 BASKETS FROM 27 PLANTS

In 1929, Mr. Leslie Ellis, of Westminster, Calif., picked 783 baskets of Youngberries from 27 plants purchased from us the year before. By this past summer he had increased his planting to several times its former size, and while we do not know exactly how many baskets he picked, we know that he had a wonderful crop, for we sold a number of crates of berries from his place that averaged larger than the Youngberries pictured above on this page. Mr. Ellis cares for his berries carefully and he FERTILIZES.

Mr. Commercial Berry Grower, plant this better berry before everyone else in your section is marketing them, for they will surely be doing it within a comparatively short time. It is a healthy, vigorous, heavy yielding berry that will be a pleasure to grow. It is easy to grow, easy to pick, easy to prune, and the fruit is so fine that it is a pleasure to market it.

Mr. Home Gardener, ten plants of this variety, which only costs you \$1.50 prepaid, will plant a row eighty feet long and will produce an astonishing amount of the finest berries you ever saw. They will be a delight to you and to your friends. **Order now.** We will ship now or hold the plants until you are ready for them.

If there is any doubt in your mind about the superiority of this berry or as to its adaptability for your section, write to your favorite farm paper or to the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., or note what others say about it in our catalog. Plant 8 feet apart in rows spaced 6 feet apart. About 800 plants per acre.

Prices (delivered) — Each, 20¢; 10, \$1.50; 25, \$3.00; 50, \$5.00; 100, \$8.00; 1000, \$60.00; 400 or more at 1000 rate.

Write for special prices in larger quantities or prices f. o. b. here.

Discounts equal to shipping charges allowed on orders taken from our nursery.

Blackberries

The Advance Blackberry. This is the earliest blackberry grown. It starts ripening in some sheltered places in San Diego and Ventura counties early in March, but in the cooler sections it ripens along in April or sometimes as late as the first of May. The Advance is an evergreen and can not be grown in a cold climate and should not be planted in California in districts subject to late frosts, on account of late frosts getting the blossoms. In the more protected districts it is a very profitable variety to grow. The fruit is very firm, ships well, sells well, and keeps well.



One Branch of Macatawa Blackberries

We advise not setting out Advance plants until late March or early April. If there are Advance plants in your order we will ship everything else at the time specified and forward the Advance separately at the proper time if not instructed to the contrary.

There are two strains of Advance blackberries and by having these two strains thoroughly mixed much better

pollination takes place, resulting in much larger crops. In small planting consisting of a single row, best results are obtained by alternating these strains, setting first one then the other down the row, and the plants will be tied separately in the shipment, so that they may be planted that way. In larger plantings we have found that two plants of one strain to one of the other is more desirable, and that it is much better to plant two plants of one strain and one of the other in the same rows than to plant them in separate rows. The plants will be tied separately and marked so that you may plant this way. In the larger commercial fields it is a good plan to keep a few stands of bees in or near the field. Plant five feet apart in rows eight feet across, 1000 plants per acre.

Prices—Each, 15c; 10, \$1.25; 25, \$2.50; 50, \$4.00; 100, \$7.00; 1000, \$60.00.

Macatawa Blackberry. (Sometimes called Macatawa Everbearing.) We consider this variety an improved, selected strain of the old Crandall blackberry. It is bush type requiring no support after the first season. The fruit is uniformly large, very sweet, and firm, with few seeds and practically no core. It bears an exceedingly heavy crop through June and July and usually another light crop of very large berries in the fall. It is from this characteristic that it derives the name Everbearing.

This variety will produce satisfactory crops under a wider range of soils and under more adverse conditions than any other blackberry we have ever seen. In all the years that we have been growing them we have never had a crop failure nor even a short crop. Year after year we pick from fifteen to twenty thousand baskets per acre and the quality is uniformly good.

It is the best mid-season blackberry for the home gardener because it never fails to bear abundant crops, which last over quite a long season; and because the fruit is fine for eating fresh as well as for canning. Ten plants will plant a row forty feet long that will yield crates of berries.

It is the best mid-season blackberry for the commercial grower because of its hardness, its immense yields, and because the public likes the berry and buys it freely.

Macatawa is our finest mid-season blackberry and we are increasing our acreage again this spring. This variety gets ripe just when Advance blackberries are nearly gone and should be planted to prolong the season.

Plant 5 feet apart in rows 8 feet across, requiring 1000 plants per acre.

Prices—Each, 15c; 10, \$1.25; 25, \$2.50; 50, \$4.00; 100, \$7.00; 1000, \$60.00.

Himalaya Blackberry—A very rank and vigorous grower of the trailing type which has to be trellised. It has the longest fruiting season of any of the blackberries; the season lasting from about July 15th to October. Berries are round, medium size, and grow in very large clusters. The canes do not die back every year like other blackberries,

but continue to grow like a grapevine. Only the fruit spurs die back each year. This berry is very susceptible to the red berry trouble and will have to be thoroughly sprayed for good results. This past season we picked twenty thousand baskets per acre from one of our plantings of Himalaya blackberries that had been planted the previous spring, and the fruit sold at very satisfactory prices making them pay very well. We advise the commercial grower to give this variety careful consideration for it will greatly prolong your season and give you an income in the late summer when your other varieties are not producing. Plant ten feet apart in rows seven or eight feet across. About six hundred plants per acre.



Himalaya Blackberry

Corey Thornless — This variety of blackberry is a vigorous grower of the trailing type, and has to be trellised. The fruit is the largest of any of the blackberries, has small and few seeds, but is rather soft, so not a good shipper, though good for local trade. It ripens about the first of June and the season lasts about five weeks. Plant eight feet apart in rows seven feet across, requiring about 800 plants per acre. This berry must be sprayed. It does better in the interior than near the coast.

Mammoth Blackberries—Quite a popular berry for home use, especially in the hotter, drier sections. Similar to Corey Thornless in every respect except that it is thorny and in some localities more prolific. The fruit is very large and the seed is very small. Not prolific enough in many districts to warrant commercial planting.

Prices for all varieties of Blackberries—Each, 15c; 10, \$1.25; 25, \$2.50; 50, \$4.00; 100, \$7.00; 1000, \$60.00.

Write for quantity prices or prices f.o.b. here.

Blackberries from April Until October

In order to have blackberries over the longest season plant Advance, which are ripe in April and May; Macatawa, which are ripe in June and July; Himalaya, ripe in August, September and October. If your locality is subject to frost late in the spring substitute one of the dewberries in place of Advance blackberries.

BONA FIDE STATEMENT

We make no exaggerated claims as to the profits you will make with berries. This catalog is written with the idea of helping you select suitable varieties and to help you succeed with them. We believe there is enough information herein to warrant your **SAVING IT** for future reference.



Loganberry— $\frac{3}{4}$ Actual Size

The Loganberry

This fine berry, very popular and extensively planted in Oregon and Washington for juice production, is of California origin, being introduced by Judge J. H. Logan of Santa Cruz more than 20 years ago. The fruit is large, long, an attractive red color, and although it is a little sour it is highly prized by a very great many people for jams and jellies and for mixing with raspberries and other berries in jams and preserves. The vines are trailing and have to be grown on trellis. The berries are large and easily picked. Plant 8 feet apart in rows 7 feet across; 800 plants per acre.

Prices—Each, 15c; 10, \$1.25; 25, \$2.50; 50, \$4.00; 100, \$7.00; 1000, \$60.00; 400 or more at 1000 rate.

Raspberries—Black and Red



Black Raspberries

Cumberland—The best blackcap for the southwest and the highest priced berry on any of the markets in southern California. It is comparatively easy to raise, cheap to pick, firm and easy to handle, and is always in keen demand. There is a mistaken idea, held by some people, that we can not grow blackcaps in southern California. We have been growing the Cumberland blackcap for eight or ten years and have found it more profitable than any of the red raspberries for us. There is always an insistent demand for the fruit and prices are always high throughout the entire season. As with all varieties of raspberries, they require good land and an abundance of water, and seem to do better in our coastal country than farther inland. Our Cumberland plants are exceptionally strong and vigorous this year, having all been produced on a young planting that is very clean and

thrifty and should produce you a fine crop next year, and make you money. We are increasing our planting of blackcaps this spring, as our demand last summer was far greater than our supply and we had to buy a great many from other growers. The picture on this page was taken in our fields. Note the large clusters of berries.

Plant $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart in rows 7 feet apart; 1750 plants per acre.

Prices — Prepaid
—Each, 15c; 10 for \$1.00; 25 for \$2.00; 50 for \$3.00; 100 for \$5.00; 1000 for \$40.00

Write for quantity prices.

RED RASPBERRIES

Ranaree or St. Regis — This fine everbearing raspberry is known in the north as Ranaree and in the southern part of the state as St. Regis. It is undoubtedly the best shipping red raspberry grown in the West, many carloads being shipped each year from the Palo Alto district to as far east as Chicago. Thousands of trays of

this berry are shipped to the Los Angeles market each year from the north. We do not grow enough raspberries in Southern California to supply the demand.

Plant St. Regis in February and with good care and plenty of water you can start picking in August and pick all summer and fall the same summer they are planted and still get a crop the following season. The fact that it bears all summer and fall makes it particularly desirable for the home gardener. Twenty-five plants sets a 50-foot row and is really about the minimum amount that an ordinary family should plant; since any variety that produces over a very long season cannot bear such a very large quantity of berries at any one time. Plant 2 feet apart in rows 6 feet across; 3000 plants per acre.

Cuthbert. (The fruit of this variety is called Cassberry on the L. A. market.) For the main, mid-season crop, this variety is grown by the commercial growers in Southern California in preference

to all other varieties. With proper care it bears an abundant crop. The fruit is very large, firm, and of fine flavor, and the fruit is borne in very large clusters. It is strictly a one crop variety which bears heavily through its season (June and July) and stops. It is a strong, upright grower. We set out a patch of Cuthberts last February and by September they were seven feet high. The fruit keeps fine, stands handling and hauling wonderfully, looks good and sells well. Altogether it is our best mid-season raspberry, both for the commercial grower and for home use. Plant 2 feet apart in rows 6 feet across; 3000 plants per acre.

Latham—A new variety that is becoming very popular in the east. It is larger than any of the other raspberries we have been growing in the west. It is replacing other varieties of raspberries in many sections of the east, and may do so here, we have not had it long enough to say yet. At any rate it is a very large, fine flavored berry, and a promising variety that warrants your trial.

Prices—All varieties of Raspberries—Each, 15c; 10 for \$1.00; 25 for \$2.00; 50 for \$3.00; 100 for \$5.00; 1000 for \$40.00.



Cuthbert Raspberries

A FEW WORDS ON GROWING RASPBERRIES

Raspberries are among our finest fruits and with proper care produce abundantly, but they will not stand neglect as blackberries and dewberries do. They are shallow rooted and require much more water than other berries and it is not enough to run a little furrow down by the side of the row, but the whole ground between the rows should be flooded with water. Then after they are growing well they should be kept fertilized. Nothing is better for this than plenty of manure of any kind, scattered in the whole space between the rows and soaked in by a heavy irrigation. In shipping raspberry plants it is customary to leave the canes a foot or more long. When the plants are set out

it is very much the best practice to cut these canes off to within a very few inches of the ground. This will make them send up much stronger canes. Then if they start blossoming in May or June, prune off the canes that are blossoming to force stronger growth. Later in the summer the St. Regis will blossom again and may be allowed to bear throughout the summer and fall. When they send up suckers between the rows, hoe them out while small along with the weeds and do not allow but very few suckers to grow in the rows either. Follow these instructions and you should get a big crop of very fine raspberries the following year after setting your plants.

Dewberries

Dewberries—For many years we have grown and marketed a great many dewberries and they were prolific and profitable until the Youngberry began to be generally grown. Since the Youngberry is larger and superior in nearly every respect, and is in greater demand and brings better prices on the market, there is less incentive for planting ordinary dewberries now than formerly. Still there will be some people who will want dewberries, and there will be some demand for them for years to come, so the commercial grower should have some dewberries. They are very hardy, prolific and easy to grow. All the pruning required is to cut them down to the ground when the crop is picked and a new vine will grow and bear heavily the following year. They should be grown on a low trellis, two feet being high enough. Plant $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart in rows six feet across, 2000 plants per acre.

Gardena—This is the earliest dewberry, ripening three or four weeks after

the advance blackberry and about ten days before ordinary blackberries are ripe. In Southern California picking starts from May 15th to May 25th, and lasts about a month.

Lucretia—This variety is a very firm, handsome berry of good quality, which we recommend planting to prolong the early blackberry season, for it is about ten days later than the Gardena. Its heaviest bearing season comes at a time when the Advance is going out, and as it is a good shipper, it can be used to supply markets which have been taking the Advance. It is just as prolific as the Gardena, and better flavor, and larger and firmer than either the Gardena dewberry or the ordinary blackberry. All of these qualities make the Lucretia a profitable berry and one that should be planted by all berry growers.

Prices—All varieties of Dewberries—Each, 15c; 10 for \$1.00; 25 for \$2.00; 50 for \$3.00; 100 for \$5.00; 1000 for \$40.00.



A Single Plant of Our Eastern Grown Klondykes Taken Late in March, Showing Their Earliness and Great Productiveness. Grown on Extremely Sandy Land But Well Fertilized

Strawberries for Profit

Owing to our mild climate and long fruiting season, strawberry plants, if re-produced year after year, in California, rapidly lose their vitality. Until late years we have shipped our strawberry plants from the east or north and planted them here. We kept all blossoms picked off and allowed them to make plants the first season, and these plants, only one season removed from a cold climate, were the plants that we sold. This careful practice has produced many successful patches. The past two seasons we have gone one step further, we shipped all our Banner and New Oregon plants from the north and all our Klondyke, Carolina and Progressive plants from Arkansas. The thrift and vigor of the fields grown from these plants and the enthusiastic letters we are getting from the growers proves the wisdom of this step.

This season we are having our New Oregon and Banner plants grown for us on contract by one of the most careful growers and under the most favorable conditions we could locate in Oregon.

We are having our Klondyke and Carolina plants grown for us in Arkansas again this season. While this practice practically eliminates our profit in the strawberry plant business, we have the satisfaction of knowing that we are giving our customers the very best plants obtainable anywhere. You will notice that we are delivering these thrifty, vigorous, cold climate plants as cheaply as good local plants can be sold.

There are two kinds of strawberry plants. The first is plants grown for plants alone from a new planting, the blossoms and berries having all been kept off. It costs money to grow this kind of plants, but the results you get will warrant the cost. The other kind of plants are surplus plants taken from a fruiting field and many growers will give you these for nothing if you dig them and they will prove very expensive plants at that price. Whether you buy plants from us or not be sure and only set plants that were grown for plants alone.

CONCERNING PLANTING STAWBERRIES

There are several methods of setting out strawberry plants, each the best under certain conditions. The method most often used by the larger commercial growers is to set the plants three feet apart each way, in February or March, and keep the blossoms picked off, allowing the plants to make runners the first summer to fill out the rows. This method requires only 5000 plants per acre, but you get no fruit the first summer.

In smaller plantings, especially if the grower wishes berries the first season, the plants are set one foot apart in either single or double rows and the runners are kept picked off. If this method is used the plants may be set out any time from October until April. The earlier planting producing the

larger crops the first year. This method requires from seventeen to thirty thousand plants per acre, the exact number depending on how far apart the rows are spaced.

In most cases if the land is very sandy and not very retentive of moisture, or if there is considerable grade to the rows, the plants should be set out on the flat, or level with the ground without any ridges. If the land is very flat so that the water does not run freely in very small rows, or if it is heavy or very retentive of moisture, then the plants should be set on small ridges. If ridges are used they are usually made wide enough on top to accommodate two rows about a foot apart, one near each edge of the ridge.

Do not manure strawberry land before

setting the plants. You can fertilize after the plants are growing well, in the irrigation furrow between the rows if you wish.

Do not plant strawberries on alkali land. They are very susceptible to alkali and will do no good on land that is alkaline, although it may grow some other crops successfully. And only plant strawberries where there is an abundant supply of water which may be had often.

Prices—Our prices quoted include the mail or express charges. In ordering strawberry plants in thousand lots or more, deduct two dollars per thousand from the prices quoted and we will ship them directly to you from the grower, you to pay the express, which we believe will in no case amount to more than \$2.00 per thousand. This will cost you no more and will save much delay; your plants reaching you much fresher.

Mr. Stokes, of Stokes & Windslow, berry growers at Santa Ana, Calif., Route 3, Box 178, was at our place this fall and reported that, from 5000 of our eastern grown Klondyke strawberry plants which he set out in spring of 1928, he picked this past spring and summer (1929) fifteen thousand baskets of saleable berries. These were set on exactly one-half acre of land and allowed to make runners the first summer to fill out matted rows. The average price that he received for these berries was over ten cents per basket, which made the gross income from the half-acre over \$1500.00. Of course all the expense has to be deducted from this amount. They are increasing their planting this spring. Mr. Stokes also mentioned that they had cleared \$600.00 this past season from an acre of Youngberries they had gotten from us the year before. It sure makes us feel good to have our customers come back and tell us of their success, or write us about it.

Klondyke—This strawberry is planted more extensively in Southern California than any other for local and shipping market, as it is the earliest and most profitable sort. Plants will produce two crops a year in the Southwest, the first in the early spring and the second during the summer. It is a vigorous grower and a good plant producer. We rec-

ommend it above all other strawberries for commercial planting and for shippers. Our new land, eastern-grown plants, produce thrifty, large hills with tall tops that produce heavy yields of well-colored berries. Note picture.

Prices—For 25, 50c; 100, \$1.50; 300, \$3.50; 500, \$5.00; 1000, \$7.00.

Write for quantity prices.



New Oregon Strawberries

Banner—The Banner and the New Oregon are very, very similar varieties, in fact, they are so nearly alike that many people cannot tell them apart. We believe that for Southern California conditions the New Oregon is slightly the best, being a little more vigorous grower, and the fruit being slightly larger and perhaps of a little finer texture. They are both very fine varieties and

(Strawberries—Continued on Page 12)



A Little Patch of Klondyke Strawberries Grown From Our Heavy Producing Strain, Showing Two Rows on Very Small Ridges. Photographed April 1, 1929, and Planted the Previous Spring Three Feet Apart Each Way.

Ten Questions and Answers--Which one interests you?

1. If you are raising berries, why not grow some Cherry rhubarb for fall, winter and spring income to help out during the season when the berries are producing no revenue, or diversify by adding asparagus to your line?

Many of the larger berry growers are finding the above a profitable practice. They not only look at it from the standpoint of income through the entire year, which is certainly very desirable, but they know that when a field of berries becomes old that it should not be put back into berries at once, and have found that rhubarb follows berries successfully and that the land can again be set to berries after a few years in rhubarb.

POULTRYMEN

2. Why not plant some Cherry rhubarb for winter income and use the leaves for green feed for your flock? It is a practical, profitable combination; the leaves furnish the fertilizer for the rhubarb and the rhubarb leaves furnish green feed for the hens and the stems make a very paying crop.

Mr. Van Decar, of Escondido, Calif., is very much pleased with this combination of poultry and rhubarb. He says that, after once acquiring the taste for rhubarb leaves, his flock likes them very much, and that the leaves have proved an excellent green feed and have kept his hens in a very healthy condition. Mrs. Knott has fifty canary birds to which she feeds rhubarb leaves regularly.

ORCHARDISTS

3. If you have, or are planting, a young orchard why not interplant it to berries or Cherry rhubarb and make it pay while coming into bearing? Both last about as long as you should have anything between the trees and both should be matured enough so that your land will be richer when they are taken out.

Mr. C. R. Mawe, of La Habra Heights, has Cherry rhubarb growing between the rows in his young avocado grove and both are doing fine. The Cherry rhubarb in the young orange orchard pictured on page 13 is producing a handsome profit while the trees are growing into bearing.

THE RETIRED MAN PLANTS BERRIES

4. If you have retired, but find time is dragging a little, why not occupy part of your time in the pleasant work of growing some berries, rhubarb and asparagus? It is pleasant, interesting work and profitable, too.

Mr. H. D. Price, a retired banker of Van Nuys, California, says that he started raising berries four years ago when he ordered 160 Youngberry plants from us which produced a wonderful crop the following year, but that the berry was nearly unknown at that time which made it necessary for him to sell a large part of that first crop through the stores. The next year he had twice as many in bearing and people came to the house for nearly all of them; while this past summer, with more than three times as many berries, he sold all at the house for three dollars per crate and had calls for many more than he had.

Mr. Price says that, were he younger, he would plant five acres to Youngberries, for he has enjoyed handling them very much, and believes that there is a great future for this variety, either fresh or in jelly, juice or jam.

FOR THE TOWN LOT

5. If you live in town and have a little spare room in your yard or a vacant lot why not grow an assortment of fine berries, rhubarb and asparagus? They will make a delightful addition to your menu throughout the entire year, either fresh, canned, or in jams and jellies. And remember, for pies Youngberries simply beat the world.

Mr. H. L. Sanders, of Burbank, California, who is eighty-two years old and a retired school teacher, planted a large lot, which had been lying idle, to berries and has found the work healthful, interesting, and profitable.

We have many letters in our file from folks, old in years but young in spirit, who are passing many interesting and profitable hours in their berry gardens.

FOR THE CHILDREN'S SPENDING MONEY

6. If you have children growing up who need spending money, and perhaps find it hard to get jobs for their spare time, why not set aside a plot of ground and encourage them to plant it to a profitable crop like Youngberries or Cherry rhubarb or both? With care the income should be considerable and the experience derived from growing and marketing them may be worth even more than the money earned.

Two or three years ago a dairy farmer in this district loaned his son, a high school boy, a little plot of ground out between the house and barn which had a ways been hard to care for because it was separated from any of the fields. The boy planted it to Youngberries and this summer sold as high as \$15.00 per day from this little patch which he had grown during spare hours.

VACANT LOT INCOME

7. If you have some vacant land, with water available, which has not been bringing in a satisfactory income, why not order some fine plants and set it out to crops that WILL pay? Last year Messrs. Stokes and Winslow, berry growers of Santa Ana, Calif., sold \$1500 worth of Klondyke strawberries from a half acre set out with our plants.

A year ago this past spring, Mr. H. M. Aldrich, a State Traffic Officer of Costa Mesa, Calif., paid us \$2.50 for twenty-five Youngberry plants, which he planted in his back yard. And the past summer, Mr. Aldrich says, the family had berries each morning for breakfast, and that Mrs. Aldrich made big cobbles of them regularly, and that there were still so many berries that he had to sell \$40.00 worth to a nearby grocery.

PROFITABLE SHARES FARMING

8. If you are having your land farmed on the shares, and your share has been running smaller than you like, why not suggest berries and rhubarb to your tenant? The income is very much higher than for many crops.

The eight-acre tract pictured at left below had not produced a profitable crop for years, but when set out to berries produced a gross income of \$5000.00 the next year after planting. How much would your idle acres produce?

MAKE UNSIGHTLY FENCES PAY

9. If you have an unsightly fence in your yard or along your orchard or farm, why not cover it with berries and make it beautiful, useful, and profitable? Enough Youngberry plants to cover eighty feet of fence will cost only \$1.50 pre-plant to you, and the rest is even much less for larger quantities.

Two years ago W. E. Thompson, of Stanton, Calif., paid us 45 cents for three Himalaya blackberry plants which he set out twelve feet apart along one of his chicken fences. These three plants now cover more than fifty feet of fence, furnish windbreak and shade for his chickens, and this past summer and fall Mr. Thompson sold \$15.00 worth of berries from this fence. He says that the shade was worth more than the cost of caring for the berries. Mr. Thompson gives everything he grows good care.

STABILIZE YOUR MARKET

10. If you are a good farmer and live fairly close to markets but are not satisfied with the prices you have been getting for your crops why not turn to higher priced crops that are a little more permanent—crops that everybody cannot jump into one year and out the next, keeping the market demoralized; why not consider berries, rhubarb, or asparagus?

Mr. Morris, of Cypress, Calif., came to us several years ago and said that he had twenty acres of good land on a good highway, but that the crops he had been growing were not paying. At our suggestion he planted five acres to berries that spring and he has been adding several acres each year since, until now nearly his whole place is in berries. He now has a nice neat sales room and packing shed on the highway where the customers come to buy and we hear no more about the crops not paying.



This 8 Acres Produced a Gross Income of \$5000.00 the Next Year After Planting

4 Acres Cherry Rhubarb Which Produced 33,500 Pounds of Rhubarb at 8 Months Old (One Cutting)

Fence Covered with Youngberries—Useful, Beautiful, Profitable

(Strawberries—Continued from Page 9)
when you have described one you have practically described the other. Prices same as for New Oregon.

New Oregon (Oregon Plum) — From the standpoint of quality this is the finest berry grown in California today. The bushes are the largest, and most vigorous, and the fruit is the finest flavored of any strawberry we have yet found. We specially recommend them to the grower with a local trade that appreciates the finest quality and to the grower who markets his berries from a stand at the field. Customers will drive miles out of their way to get these big, sweet, highly flavored berries after having once tried them. While we do not class them as everbearers they do bear over a very long season and they start bearing long before the everbearers are ripe and are much larger and finer quality. We have picked them here continuously from March to the last of September. If set out in the fall or even early spring they bear a considerable crop the first season. Many growers who have gotten plants from us are very enthusiastic about this variety. They do especially well on the rather heavier soils. For home planting we consider this the one best berry. For distant shipment it is not as good as the Klondyke.

Prices—Twenty-five, 75c; 100, \$2.00; 300, \$4.00; 500, \$6.00; 1000, \$10.00.

Carolina. This variety has been grown in California only a comparatively few years, but is becoming quite popular, especially on our lighter, sandier soils, and in Southern California probably ranks next after Klondyke as a commercial berry. It is a heavy bearer and a good shipper. The fruit is not quite as bright and attractive looking as Klondyke, but the quality is just as good. This berry is known in the east as Missionary and on the Los Angeles market as Mission Berries. It is the same berry under different names. It thrives in a matted row if given plenty of water and fertilizer

Prices same as Klondyke.

Champion Everbearing. This berry is very similar to the Progressive everbearing except that the fruit is just a little larger. It is one of the most prolific of the everbearing strawberries, producing fruit six or seven months of the year. The berries are not nearly so large as Klondyke or Carolina, but are sweet. Very good for the home garden or for the commercial grower who wishes to prolong his season after the other sorts are through.

Prices—25, 75c; 100, \$2.50; 300, \$5.00; 500, \$7.00; 1000 for \$12.00.

Mastodon Everbearing. A new large everbearing strawberry that is being tremendously advertised in the east. If it should prove one-half as large and productive here as eastern nurseries are claiming it to be there, it would be a world beater. Our own observations and the reports that we have from western experiment stations make it impossible for us to make any great claims for this variety until it has been more thoroughly tried under western conditions. Our Mastodon plants are being grown in the east and our grower there says that it is large and very good, but not all that is being claimed for it by some.

It must have good land and plenty of water.

Prices — One doz., 50c; 25, 75c; 50, \$1.40; 100, \$2.50; 300, \$6.00; 500, \$9.00; 1000, \$16.00.

Blakemore. This wonderful new variety was originated and developed by the Department of Agriculture. It was released two years ago with the highest recommendations ever given a new strawberry by the Department. This is the first season that plants have been available for general planting.

The National Preservers Association has made a test of this variety and pronounces it the finest strawberry ever developed for canning and preserving. Firmer and sweeter than the Klondyke and red clear through, it holds its color and shape, when cooked, better than other varieties.

In all the trial plantings it has proved a vigorous grower, an abundant plant maker, a good yielder, and a very large percentage of the fruit runs to the large sizes. Our Oregon grower, in discussing the different varieties he is growing for us, says: "The Blakemores are the most prolific of all; produce a berry of wonderful quality and well flavored." We only allowed a few to fruit as we are making plants on practically the whole bed.

Of course we do not know for sure how this berry will prove out in Southern California commercially, for it has not been tried long enough, but it has done so very well in all the trial planting, especially in the south Atlantic states, that we feel very hopeful for the variety here. At any rate it is so very promising that we advise every grower to plant some BLAKEMORE this season; then if they turn out to be better than anything we now have, you will know how well they are adapted to your conditions and whether you want to plant them more extensively next year. A comparatively small and inexpensive trial now may be worth a great deal to you next year. **Let us include some Blakemore plants in your order. Prices. 25, 75c; 50, \$1.40; 100, \$2.50; 300, \$6.00; 500, \$9.00; 1000, \$15.00.** The stock that our plants were grown from this year came directly from the Government trial grounds last spring.

TRULY MARVELOUS

Julian, Calif.,
April 29th, 1930.

Mr. Knott:

I am so delighted with my New Oregon strawberry plants I feel you should know about it. I planted them the afternoon of March 13th. You sent me 105 plants and every one grew. Three weeks from the day I planted them I had several blossoms, and now have large berries, smaller ones, and many blossoms, too. This is my first experience with berries. My friends and neighbors marvel at the size and vigor of the plants and I never fail to tell them of your place. I want to plant more as soon as we have more water.

Respectfully,
Mrs. Henry D. Hoskins.



Third cutting of Cherry rhubarb just thirteen months from planting.

The One Best Rhubarb

Cherry Giant—After trying the common varieties of rhubarb and finding them unprofitable, five years ago we paid \$80.00 per hundred for our start of Cherry. It proved profitable from the start. Since that time we have been increasing our planting as fast as possible, until last season we had a limited number of plants to offer our customers. This fine rhubarb grows throughout the entire year and except for a short time in the warmest part of the summer the stems are a beautiful cherry red their entire length. It is a little less acid and better flavored than other sorts and even if it were not better, its beautiful red color would sell it. The stems are very large, but so tender that they do not require peeling when cooked. It is a very heavy yielder; four plants, if well cared for, is ample to supply an ordinary family with all the rhubarb they can use every week in the year. We often pick fifteen pounds of the most beautiful red rhubarb from a single plant at one time and in a few weeks it is ready to pick again. Plants set out in the spring are ready to start picking by September. Commercial growers are finding that the market is demanding this red rhubarb more and more each year. It is getting so that the common sorts will hardly sell at any price. It cannot be grown from seed, but has to be propagated by subdividing the plants, which makes it more costly than some of the common varieties. It is sure worth the difference, though, because after once getting a start you can always increase your planting by subdividing, thus always having an increasing number of this superior rhubarb. When a man devotes high-priced land and expensive labor to growing a crop it certainly pays to only grow the very best and something that the mar-

ket wants. For the market gardener or the man with an acre or two of land who is trying to produce something to sell all the year around we certainly recommend Cherry Giant. We doubled our planting of Cherry rhubarb last year and expect to plant at least as much, if not more, again this spring and in addition to this we will have a few thousand plants to sell. One hundred plants will set four rows one hundred feet long and will produce an astonishing amount of the finest red stems, and will produce them straight through the winter in the warmer sections. For best results rhubarb requires plenty of moisture and either very rich land or liberal fertilization. Plant four feet apart in rows six or seven feet across.

Prices—Each 50c; 10, \$4.00; 50, \$15.00; 100, \$30.00; 1000, \$250.00.



Cherry Rhubarb Growing in Young Orange Orchard and Both Doing Well.

Hints on Growing Cherry Rhubarb

Cherry rhubarb should be set out four feet apart in rows spaced six or seven feet across, and may be planted any time from October until April. It produces enormous crops so must have good land or plenty of fertilizer. When the plants are set out they should be watered well, so that the soil is well settled around the plant, and they should be watered often until the plants are growing nicely. Throughout the first summer they should be watered often enough to keep the ground moist and the plants growing vigorously. A very good method of irrigating is to crowd a little dirt to the rows and flood the whole middle between the rows. If you will scatter ten pounds of manure per plant between the rows and cultivate it in, two or three times a year, the results will surprise you. In addition to the manure, the best commercial growers use a light application of sulphate of ammonia, or other nitrogenous fertilizer, immediately after each cutting, at the rate of one pound to each eight or ten plants. This costs comparatively little and it surely makes the rhubarb grow fast, and the faster it grows the finer the quality, and the more cuttings you can get during the season.

From plants set out in the spring very little if any rhubarb should be picked before September. When picking it is best to pick all the stems that are good at one time and then not pick any more from those plants until they have grown large again. If plants are picked right down close as fast as they grow, and never allowed to grow up big, it will eventually kill the roots. Rhubarb is harvested by simply pulling the stems from the plant and cutting the leaves off. For market the leaf is cut just above where it joins the stem, so as to leave just a little green leaf with each stem. This makes the pack look nice and the stems do not wilt as fast as if the cut were made on the stem; and it also adds a little weight.

For shipment it is packed in special rhubarb boxes, holding either 20 or 35 pounds. For local trade it is usually packed in apple boxes rounded up to hold about 40 pounds and tied over the top and around the box with binder twine. It can be carried to the stores in bulk and sold out by the pound.

In many sections of California Cherry rhubarb can be picked all fall, winter, and spring; there being very little market for it during the hot part of the summer.

Should aphids (small plant lice) attack the rhubarb it should be dusted with Nico-dust. Ordinarily lady bugs keep the aphids in check.

Always give rhubarb an abundance of water. The great leaves spread out to the sun will transpire more water, on a hot or windy day, then the roots can gather from soil that might be damp enough for some crops.

DIDN'T LOSE ONE PLANT

Dixon, Calif., July 22nd, 1930.
Knott's Berry Place:

The berry plants and the rhubarb plants you sent me last Feb. are doing just fine. I did not lose one plant. Yours very truly,

Mrs. Geo. Gray.

A Few Successful Combinations

The Year Around Combination. Plant Cherry rhubarb to sell through the fall, winter, and early spring; Youngberries for late spring and early summer; Catawba blackberries a few days later, and Himalaya blackberries for late summer and early fall. These are all money making, easy to grow crops that will give you something to sell every month in the year. They are adapted to a wide range of soils but all must have plenty of water. A combination like this spreads your work through the year and produces a steady income.

RHUBARB ENTHUSIASM

Chico, Calif., Sept. 13th, 1930.

Knott's Berry Place:

The Cherry rhubarb roots I bought of you last spring made a very thrifty growth. Many of the stems are large enough to use. Will you please give me additional information on the care of rhubarb.

Respectfully,

A. N. Knight.

As an Inter-Crop. Both Cherry rhubarb and berries make fine crops to interplant between young Avocado or Orange groves. They are both profitable enough to carry the expense of bringing an orchard into bearing. Both last about as long as a crop should be kept between the rows. Both should be fertilized enough so that the soil would be left richer after taking them out than if it had been kept clean cultivated. Rhubarb particularly is great for making the ground loose and friable. Its large roots, often as large as a man's arm, run deep into the soil, and as they are very soft and spongy, decay in a few months after taking the rhubarb out, leaving channels into the soil to carry water and air down to the subsoil; all of which is good for the orchard. Also with rhubarb tons and tons of leaves are left in the field to be worked into the top soil at each cutting, and as there are from three to four cuttings each season, the vegetable matter that is put back into the soil in this way is no small item.

Either will make you a good profitable inter-crop, and a combination of both berries and rhubarb will make you a year-round income. Think it over, and then come and see us or write us about your problem.

The Poultry and Cherry Rhubarb Combination. Poultry and rhubarb make a fine combination because the poultry furnishes the fertilizer needed by the rhubarb, while the leaves, which are waste in rhubarb growing, make excellent greens for the chickens and the rhubarb itself is a very profitable crop. It is an easy crop to grow and one that is not exacting in attention required. Should you be especially busy with the chickens it can always wait a few days without serious loss. With plenty of fertilizer it produces enormous crops of both stems and leaves. One successful poultryman, who also grows Cherry rhubarb, tells us that the leaves not only supply his flock with a fine green feed, but that they also serve as a laxative and worm remedy.

Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Roses and Shrubs

We are berry specialists, and are glad to ship berry plants anywhere. We do not ship trees and grapevines, as we feel that you can buy these more satisfactorily from your local nurseryman. The expense of packing trees and grapevines for shipment is so great that very likely your local nurseryman can sell

them to you just as cheaply, and possibly cheaper, than we can pack them and ship them to you.

If you live within reach of our nursery, we will be glad to supply you with fruit trees, walnuts, grapevines, roses or other plants. Both the quality of our stock and our prices will appeal to you.

ASPARAGUS PLANTS

Mary Washington Asparagus

Our Washington asparagus plants are the finest this year that we have ever had to offer. The seed came from the famous Libby Ranch. The plants were grown quite thinly and are very large and very uniform. The best posted growers in California are all adapting the Mary Washington asparagus because it is more prolific, more rust resistant, earlier and of finer quality than the common varieties.

For as little as one dollar you can get enough plants of this fine asparagus to set out a fifty-foot row which will furnish a small family with the finest fresh asparagus for several months each spring.

Prices — Extra large one year old plants: **Less than 100 at 2 cents each; 100 or more at \$1.50 per 100; 1000 for \$10.00.** Prepaid to you. Write for prices for larger quantities.

We have a limited number of very large two year old plants, suitable for the small garden where quick results is important, at 75 cents per dozen.

It is a very good plan to dust the asparagus bed with sulphur two or three times during the summer as a safeguard against rust. This is best done of a morning while the plants are wet with dew. Usually once a month or six weeks is often enough.

Brief instructions for growing Asparagus on page 19.

Berry Baskets

We buy our berry baskets by the carload, ordering them in the fall so that the mills can make them up during the dull winter season, and in this way we are able to make you very attractive prices.

In ordering baskets be sure to mention whether you want eight-ounce or twelve ounce baskets and whether you wish them shipped by freight or express. Strawberries are all put up in twelve-ounce baskets, and nearly all the bush berries are put in the eight-ounce size. There are still a few growers who put blackberries in the larger baskets during

the part of the season when the prices are cheapest. We are using eight-ounce baskets for all varieties of bush berries and find that the berries carry better, keep better and sell for a little more money when packed this way.

Prices—The prices quoted for baskets are f.o.b. here. State whether you wish them shipped by express or freight. Tin top baskets, either eight or twelve-ounce size, per hundred, **75 cents**; per crate of one thousand, **\$6.00.**

8-oz. baskets weigh 35 pounds per 1000.
12-oz. baskets weigh 50 pounds per 1000.

Gloves for Picking Berries

We have found that goat skin gloves are the only all leather gloves which are tough, light, pliable and cheap enough to be practicable for berry picking. If you cannot get these from your local dealers, we can supply them at **60 cents** per pair, or for **\$6.25** per box of one dozen pairs of assorted sizes, postpaid. The price of these at our shed is **50**

cents per pair. These gloves come in both men's and women's sizes. Please state the number of pairs of each wanted when ordering. Give the pickers these gloves with the fingers cut about half off and they will get many more berries from inside the vines than without gloves, and they will not hang on the thorns like canvas gloves.

Brief Cultural Directions

(Taken from Experience)

Irrigation—No set rules can be laid down which will hold good in all cases because of the difference in climate and soil in the various sections. We irrigate about once each week during the picking season and about once in three or four weeks during the balance of the year, except in the rainy season. Some soils will require water more often than this, especially for strawberries, while others may need it less often. Give them a thorough irrigation when you do irrigate. The one main consideration is to keep your plants growing thrifty through the entire summer. We have to get a large vine growth in order to be able to get a heavy crop, so if it takes more water to get a vigorous vine growth, use it. Water well at the end of the picking season and again immediately after pruning, which should be done just as soon as the crop is picked. This gives the vines a good thrifty start at a time in the summer when they will grow very fast.

PRUNING—Macatawa, Crandall, Advance and other bush type blackberries require no pruning the first summer. They grow pretty much on the ground the first season, but stand in bushes after the first year. The following spring after the plants are set, new, stiff, upright canes come up through the plants, and these should be headed back to the height it is desired to have the bushes, just before commencing to pick. This gets them out of the picker's way and makes the framework for next year's bush. Then when the crop is all picked all the old wood that has borne berries should be cut out at once.

Dewberries (and Advance blackberries if trellised) should be left on the ground the first season until July or August, when they are put up on low trellis. No pruning is required until the berries start ripening, when all the new wood is cut off to facilitate picking. As soon as the crop is off, the whole vine is cut off level with the ground with a hoe; no other pruning being needed.

Loganberries and Mammoth Blackberries require a high trellis (about 4 feet). They are grown on the ground the first season until they are long enough to go up on the trellis. No pruning is usually necessary until the crop is picked, when all the old wood that has borne berries is cut from the trellis and off at the top of the ground. The new wood which has grown during the spring is trained parallel with the rows under the trellis and is put up on the wires when the old wood is cut off. In some sections the new canes of the Logan and the Mammoth are left on the ground until February and put on the trellis then to prevent sunburning.

Youngberries—Youngberries can be pruned as described above for Loganberries or they can be pruned as dewberries. In Southern California, and elsewhere where the growing season is long, the best and most economical way of handling the Youngberry is as follows: The first summer leave all the vines on the ground and keep the long

runners pushed back in line with the row. Leave these vines on the ground until in the spring just when the buds are just beginning to start opening, and then put them up on the trellis, which should have been prepared any time during the past winter. If they have been well cared for the previous summer the growth will be very heavy at this time and the long canes should be headed back several feet and the surplus smaller canes can be cut out altogether. All that should be kept is enough wood to cover the trellis nicely.

Then, when the berries start ripening, if the new growth is in the way, go through and clip out any that is in the way. Immediately after the crop is picked take a brush scythe or sharp hoe and chop the whole vine off just above the ground. Cultivate and water well and if the soil needs it, fertilize, and you will grow a fine vine for the following year, which is handled exactly as during the first season. The important items to remember in handling Youngberries by this plan are to cut the vines down **immediately** after finishing picking and to use plenty of water throughout the balance of the summer to grow heavy vines for the following season. Youngberries handled in this way are easier and cheaper to grow than almost any other berry and will yield wonderful crops.

Raspberries. Red raspberries should be cut back to within three or four inches of the ground when set out. Then in the spring when the new canes reach a height of about twelve inches, pinch or cut them back to about eight inches. This will make them branch and send up more and better canes. On some varieties (California Surprise for one), this is very important; and they should be cut early, while still short, not over fifteen inches. As these canes grow out they should be held upright by a wire on each side of the row fastened to short cross arms on stakes.

Then about February the canes should be headed back; on an average about one-third being cut off; some prune off much more. After the crop is picked, cut out all the wood that has produced berries clear to the ground.

In the spring, before starting to pick, the new canes can be cut back to within one foot from the ground. This will get them out of the way of the picking and make them branch for the following crop. Keep the sprouts that come up in and between the rows hoed out while small.

Black Raspberries need no pruning the first summer, but should be held up with a low wire trellis. Ordinarily two wires one foot apart and two feet high is about right. The canes may grow 8 or 10 feet long the first summer and should be headed back, while dormant, on an average about one-third their length. When the crop is picked the old wood is all cut out to the ground and the new handled as before, or if you prefer bushes, the new canes can be headed back a little when they reach three feet high. This will make the canes stand



up in bushes the second season. These canes will send out lateral branches which should be headed back the following winter to about twelve inches from the upright canes.

With Himalaya Blackberries only four canes should be allowed to grow from the start. They should be trained on high trellis, of two wires, with one cane each way on each wire. The canes are headed back when they reach the next bush (about ten feet). No laterals should be allowed to grow between the ground and where the cane reaches the wire. These main canes are left year after year, like eastern grapevines, and all laterals are cut back in the winter to two or three buds.

Corey Thornless: Prune exactly as described for Youngberries.

There are as many different methods of pruning as there are different growers. The plans suggested here of handling the different varieties are only suggestive, but have proved satisfactory under most conditions. Each grower works out details that suits his own taste and convenience.

Time to Plant—Strawberries may be planted any time from October until April. All varieties of bush berries should be planted after the first of January and before the last of April. Occasionally we have seen fair results obtained, if the conditions were all favor-

able, when planted even later, but we do not recommend it. During the usual season and under average conditions, February is the one best month for planting all kinds of berries.

Fertilization—On nearly all soils it pays to fertilize berries. For bush berries, if manure is scattered on the ground between the rows and irrigated and cultivated in, during the fall and winter, and the ground is not allowed to dry out, it is hardly possible to use too much. From five tons of poultry manure to twenty tons of barnyard manure per acre will usually give excellent results and will pay. In small plantings, from five to ten pounds per plant of poultry manure and twice that amount of other manure, scattered between the rows and hoed and watered in, usually increases the size and quality of the crop wonderfully. If manure is not available, from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pound of nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia per plant scattered between the rows and soaked in at about blossoming time will help. Or if fish meal, blood meal or tankage is available from one to two pounds per plant worked in the ground in February will certainly help make them do their stuff. The time of applying these different fertilizers is important because some materials become available much quicker than others.

On commercial plantings, when manure is not available, from one-half to one ton of fish meal, blood meal, tankage, or a good mixed fertilizer, the exact amount depending on the soil, will usually prove a very good investment. These materials are usually applied about the time growth starts in the spring. For strawberries from three-fourths to one ton per acre of fish meal scattered down the irrigation furrows and cultivated in in February and an equal application again when the first crop begins to thin out, usually around the first of May, gives wonderful results on many soils. On small plantings this would be at the rate of ten to fifteen pounds per hundred feet of row.

Trellising—It pays to use only redwood posts, as pine rots out too quickly. We use heavy end posts and stretch the wire from one end of the row to the other from the end posts and then staple it up to the inside posts. The end posts should either be braced or the wire should be tied close to the ground on them and then raised up to the desired height on the inside posts. Old railroad ties, if available, cost very little and if sawed in two will make two very good end posts. We use number fourteen galvanized wire for everything except raspberries and number sixteen for raspberries. In estimating how much wire you will need, No. 14 goes about fifty feet to the pound and five thousand feet to the hundred-pound roll. No. 16 about seventy feet to the pound or seven thousand feet to the roll. If the wire is stretched tight and the end posts are solid the inside posts may be spaced 25 feet apart and need not be larger than two by two redwood. Some use one wire above the other, while others use crossarms. Each system has its advantages. We make the top wire from three and one-half to four and one-half feet high for blackberries. Loganberries and Youngberries, the exact height depending on how heavy the vines are at the time we put them up. For raspberries

we use very short crossarms that space the wires about one foot apart and let the canes grow up between these wires. For St. Regis usually one pair of wires about two and one-half feet high is enough. On good land Cuthberts will require another pair twelve or fifteen inches higher.

SPRAYING — (For the Commercial Grower)—In the past berries have required very little spraying in California. During the past few years a microscopic mite known as the blister mite is becoming bad in many sections of this state. This mite enters the blossoms of all the later sorts of blackberries and cause sections of the berry to remain red after the balance of the berry is ripe. In all sections where this condition has appeared all varieties of blackberries, except the Advance and possibly the dewberries, should be sprayed. The Advance and the dewberries blossom very early and, so far as we know, have never been attacked by the blister mite. For this trouble spray in the spring, **just when the leaf buds are starting to open** with lime-sulphur, one to ten. That is, one gallon of commercial liquid lime-sulphur to ten gallons of water, or if you use the dry lime-sulphur, use fourteen pounds to one hundred gallons of water. Now the above is dormant strength and will burn if used after the plants are leafed out, but should be used just when the **leaf buds are starting to open** and none of the leaves are more than one-half inch long. A thorough job of spraying at this time will get almost perfect control. In bad cases, or, to get absolute control, a second spraying should be given when the berries are about half through blossoming. This second spraying consists of five pounds of soluble, or wettable sulphur to one hundred gallons of water. For Himalaya blackberries which blossom over a very long period, two or three sprayings during the blossoming time are advisable.

To control the white scale (rose

scale), which gets on the canes near the ground and sometimes becomes quite bad, spray during the dormant season with one of the refined lubricating oil sprays, such as Volk, or a number of others on the market. Use at the rate of two gallons to one hundred gallons of water and keep it well mixed.

Sprays for the Home Garden—For redberry which prevents blackberries from ripening uniformly. If only a small planting is to be sprayed get one quart of liquid lime-sulphur from your feed store and mix it with two and one-half gallons of water or get half pound of dry powdered lime-sulphur and mix it with three gallons of water. This can be applied with any kind of a small sprayer. The important part is to completely wet the vines or bushes all over and to apply it at just the right time, which is just when the leaf buds (not blossom buds) are commencing to open. If you have been very seriously bothered the past season by your berries not ripening, give them a second spraying, consisting of one-quarter pound of soluble sulphur to five gallons of water when in full blossom.

For white scale (rose scale) near the base of the canes, use one-half pint of Volk, or any other good refined oil spray, to three gallons of water. Apply this in the winter while the vines are dormant.

If strawberries should be attacked by aphids (small green plant lice), dust well with Nico Dust. If strawberries are attacked by red spider (an exceedingly small red or yellow mite on the under side of leaves), sometimes one or two spoons full of sulphur scattered close around the plants on a hot day will create fumes enough to kill the spiders.

If any other conditions should arise which require spraying, we would suggest that you write for the bulletins listed in the back of this catalog and also take the matter up with your local horticultural commissioner. If at any time we can be of any help we will be glad to do so.

HERE'S AN EXCELLENT EXAMPLE

Never a week goes by without some of our customers dropping in to tell us about their berries, or other plants they have gotten from us. Sometimes when they have exact figures we jot them down. Here is one concerning the past season's crop of Youngberries:

Mr. W. E. Moore, of Midway City, says: "Early last year I bought 120 Youngberry plants from you. Of these 119 grew and this past summer I sold \$245.00 worth of berries besides what the family used and canned." Mr. Moore has good land, keeps chickens which furnish plenty of fertilizer, and used plenty of water. His plants occupy only about one-eighth of an acre.



**This 4 Acres of Youngberries Produced a \$4000.00 Crop
the Next Year After Planting**

Brief Instructions for Growing Asparagus

Plant in a deep furrow one foot apart, making the rows six feet apart. When the plants have been set in this deep furrow cover only about two inches deep and then as they grow work more dirt to them until the furrow is finally filled up. This is to get the crowns down

deep so that they will not be injured by cutting. No asparagus should be cut the first season. In the fall when the tops turn yellow cut them off to the ground and manure heavily. The next spring the bed may be cut for a while, but must be allowed to fern (grow tall tops) each summer and fall in order that the plants may recuperate and be ready for cutting the following spring.



Klondyke Strawberries Planted in Single Rows

Helps for Berry Growers

During the course of a season we receive a very great many letters asking information concerning berry growing, and while we are always glad to answer these questions as best we can, sometimes it would take many pages to answer completely. It is impossible, in as small a book as our little catalog, to give very complete directions for planting, irrigating, pruning, and caring for

all the different varieties of berries. The University of California at Berkeley, and also the Department of Agriculture at Washington, issue a number of circulars and bulletins on growing the different varieties of berries which will be mailed to you absolutely free if you will ask for them. These give a great deal of detailed information which is illustrated with pictures, making them very interesting reading for berry growers.

You can send to University of California, College of Agriculture, Berkeley, Calif., for Circular No. 164 on Small Fruit Culture in California.

Circular No. 154 on Irrigation Practice in Growing Small Fruits in California.

Circular No. 265 on Plant Disease and Pest Control.

Bulletin No. 399 on the Blackberry Mite—the cause of redberry disease.

Circular No. 23 on Strawberry Culture in California.

By writing the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., you can get the following bulletins:

Farmers' Bulletin No. 643, Blackberry Culture.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 728, Dewberry Culture.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 887, Raspberry Culture.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 998, Culture of the Loganberry.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 1458, Strawberry Diseases.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 1027, Strawberry Culture.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 1043, Strawberry Varieties.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 1398, Currants and Gooseberries. This last one will explain why we do not grow currants and gooseberries commercially in Southern California.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 1488, Diseases of Raspberries and Blackberries.

In addition to these bulletins the University of California gives two correspondence courses, one on Strawberry Growing and one on Bushberry Growing. These come in seven lessons each and are really good. Each course only costs \$2.00, and is open to everyone. If interested address Division of Agricultural Education, University of California, Berkeley, California.

LETTERS FROM CANADA TO MEXICO

Sidney, British Columbia,
March 11, 1930.

Knott's Berry Place:

Your letter received the 5th and the shipment of plants arrived on the 7th in very good condition. I think they will grow all right as I have them all well planted. Thanks for the good packing and the very fine quality of the plants you sent.

Yours very truly,
Mack W. Miner.

Verdura, Sinaloa, Mexico,
December 2, 1929.

Knott's Berry Place:

The strawberry plants came all right, and I think they are all growing. Have noticed no misses. Please send me the following order of plants which I want to try out here.

Yours very truly,
I. K. Wilson.

McWilliams & Hilliard Ranch,
Banning, Calif., Mar. 18, 1930.

Knott's Berry Place:

As you will remember, last spring we purchased from you ten thousand berry plants of various varieties. It has now been a year since these plants were set out and I really feel that I owe you a few words for the fine quality of plants that you furnished. At the present time I have just finished a complete survey of this tract and was unable to find a trace of any disease. Also the percentage of plants lost is so slight as to render any replanting unnecessary. I feel that, in view of the large quantity of plants that we set out, this is a very gratifying situation.

Among other varieties, you may recall, we purchased enough Youngberries to set out an acre. As your count was

well over the amount listed on your invoice it really covered more than an acre and a check-up made at the present time shows that every one of these plants are thriving.

From the growth that our berries have made I feel sure that we will harvest a very profitable crop.

Very sincerely,
H. C. Stone, Foreman
McWilliams & Hilliard Ranch.

Puyallup, Wash., Oct. 23, 1929.
Knott's Berry Place:

I am pleased to tell you that the berry plants bought from you last spring have done better even than we expected. Every plant grew and there were berries on several of them; enough of each variety to give the interested neighbors a taste. The Youngberries bore more fruit than any of the other kinds.

Yours truly,
R. F. Friday.

Blue Jacket, Okla.,
Dec. 20, 1929.

Knott's Berry Place:

In reply to your letter will say that the Youngberry plants I got from you have done fine, bore full of berries about the size of quail eggs, passed through a bad winter on stakes (14 below zero), were rained on about every other day while picking and still the quality of the berries was good. I believe they will bear as well here as in California and will prove much more valuable here than blackberries. They seem well adapted to our climate.

Respectfully,
P. A. Horton,
Blue Jacket, Okla.



PROVEN MONEYMAKERS



Ten Youngberries to the Foot—and Nothing Unusual



Ten Pounds Cherry Rhubarb per Plant—First Cutting Eight Months After Planting

Knott's Berry Place
Buena Park
Calif.